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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted] lumber camp  
in the Solovetski region [redacted][redacted] trains [redacted] hauled timber to  
Kem for exportation [redacted] These railroads were narrow gauge,  
and they ran deep into the forests (30 to 50 km.), for the purpose of hauling out  
timber. There was also a branch line of the Leningrad-Murmansk line, which ran 50X1-HUM  
from Kem to Kem pier, a distance of 14 km. There were 25 to 30 thousand prisoners  
in that area.

3. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The main plant [redacted] in Kiev was the ZAVOD MEDITSINSKIH I KIRURGICHESKIH INSTRUMENTOV NARODNOGO KOMMISSARIATA ZDRAVOOHRANENIA UKRAINY (Factory of Medical and Surgical Instruments of the People's Health Commissariat of Ukraine). The name of the plant director was Tkach. [redacted] a plant in Rostov [redacted] was called "The Plant for Agricultural Machinery and Equipment". 50X1-HUM  
The name of the director of that plant was Glebov-Vavilov. The mechanical repair chief at the Rostov plant was an engineer named Kolchin. Kolchin made a trip to the US in 1930-1931 with a group of Soviet engineers to inspect plants and study

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plant organization. Kolchin was the leading engineer of the plant, and he managed the war production for that factory. The basic program for the plant was the output of agricultural machines drawn by tractors, but it was also an ordnance plant.

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4. [redacted] Germany attacked the USSR in 1941. [redacted]

The Germans attempted to take an inventory of all medical goods left in the USSR.

5. In March 1943 the Germans attempted to mobilize all people in the USSR who spoke German, and sent many of them to Germany. All German railroad cars entering the Soviet Union had to be filled with either prisoners or food when they were returned to Germany. Failure to fill the cars meant death to the responsible person.

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[redacted] a Czech magazine called "PRITOMNIST" ("Contemporary"), which was founded by Thomas Masaryk. This was the only independent magazine published in Czechoslovakia. In April 1945 all Soviets were issued permits to go to any forced labor camp within the Reich.

8. There are approximately 20 thousand German specialists now working in the USSR who were formerly in German war plants. The Soviets have taken over all German base for submarine development on the Baltic Sea. They have submarines now which far surpass the Schnorkel. [redacted] the operating base for submarines, and a rocket range are located on Rukhnu Island in the Baltic Sea. German prisoners selected to work at this special rocket range are former technicians on the V-1 and V-2 rockets. There are 200 or 300 of them there now. In order to persuade them to work there, the Soviets tell the technicians that ultimately the rockets they develop will be fired on England.

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9. All the great factories in Rostov and Kiev have been restored. They are located in the same places, and are far more developed than they were before the war. They are now out and out war plants. The Rostov plant mentioned above (Plant for Agricultural Machinery and Equipment) has a large supply of special iron and steel. It is a tremendous plant employing 25 thousand workers.
10. There is an unusual setup regarding the organization and working plans of metal and chemical plants in the USSR. People are generally familiar with the production plans, or the Five Year Plan at each factory, but they are not aware that most plants have a second production plan which is set up for so-called "extraordinary circumstances." To engineers who design the plants, and to people who are responsible for setting up the production plans for the factories, the Five Year Plan is known as "System A," and the plan for extraordinary circumstances is called "System B." The figures showing the progress of each factory during the Five Year Plan are published in the USSR, but no mention is ever made of the achievements and progress of System B. System B is said to be set up for extraordinary circumstances, which would seem to indicate that it was the production plan to be used in times of war or other emergencies, but actually it is in operation, at full speed, at all times. The

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products which are turned out under System B are, of course, war materials. The special metals which are known to be available in large quantities at the great plant in Rostov are not needed in production of agricultural machines, but they are utilized under System B in the production of shells and other weapons. The fact that these two systems exist is not generally known in the USSR, and it is considered highly classified information.

#### SOVIET ATTITUDES

11. The Soviets hate the British. They consider the present government leaders "a couple of idiots." They say that the British are unsuccessful as Socialists, and they are not successful as imperialists. They have some respect for Churchill as a statesman, but they do not like him.
12. Western evaluation of Soviet strength is incorrect. Western powers have the tendency to base the strength of the USSR on the standard of living, and believe that she is weak because her standard of living is low. If military leaders follow this method of determining Soviet strength they are entirely wrong. In order to arrive at an accurate conclusion regarding her strength it is necessary to study the whole national output for one year. Under the system of state planning, the allocation of various materials is decided at the top; for example, a large cotton crop may be channeled to war production, or to stockpiles, rather than to the manufacture of clothing for civilian use. For this reason the civilian population may have inferior clothes for the next year, and their standard of living may appear to be very low, but this does not indicate that the whole country is suffering from a lack of cotton. The people of the Soviet Union are told simply that it is necessary to use the cotton for military defense rather than for civilian clothing because Western Imperialists are forcing the USSR to channel raw materials into military work, thus depriving the people of the necessities of life.
13. The Soviet Union feared that in the event of a war in Europe the US would use the Japanese Army against the USSR in Asia. Now that China is on her side she no longer fears the Japanese.
14. At the present time the entire USSR is working harder toward the war effort than she did even during World War II. The main propaganda line in the USSR is that the US and UK are preparing to attack her, and that the war effort must be pushed as far as possible. The whole country is like a fortress besieged by the enemy. The greatest part of the population believes it is threatened by capitalist countries. The great slogan in the Soviet Union during the 1930's was "Surpass the technical ability of the US or the capitalistic world will smash the USSR." Hitler's attacks bore out the propaganda, so the people believe the party was right. The threat of attack by capitalists is very real to the people. About 90 percent of the people in the USSR go along with this belief.
15. The people of the USSR are completely cut off from other countries. Radios are not allowed as a rule, and loud speakers are set up in the streets broadcasting local programs designed for the people. They carry such phrases as, "We are in danger of being attacked." The people are told that foreign propagandists are always trying to break down their fighting spirit, and that that is the reason they keep foreign broadcasts, newspapers, magazines, etc., from them.
16. Soviet military leaders believe that war is inescapable. The present period, according to them, is the "PEREDYSHKA", or rest period foreseen by Lenin, between the war with the Socialists and the war with the Capitalists.
17. One Soviet theory is that the USSR can't be successful in a war unless the working masses throughout the world believe that the USSR was innocently attacked. If the USSR is forced to strike first she will have to justify her attack to the workers by convincing them that she was tricked into an aggressive move.
18. If the Soviets strike first in a war, they feel that they must have a principal new weapon of superior quality. If they begin an aggression it will indicate that they have a superior new weapon.
19. The Soviets say that they are being forced by the Western powers to arm. They cite the North Atlantic Pact as one means by which the West is making it necessary for them to prepare for war. An admission on their part that they are actually making

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war preparations. should serve as a danger signal to the West, because it indicates that they are preparing to attack. The Soviets (Stalin in particular) believe that Stalin must lead the attack himself. He is now 70, so the attack will have to be made soon.

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20. [redacted] the Soviets do have an atomic bomb. They have all the necessary elements required--the money, the labor, the raw material--and they have stolen everything it is possible for them to steal with regard to the process of making an atomic bomb. [redacted] the principal areas where the raw materials are located in the USSR are in the Kuddar Mountain chain in Kazakhstan, near Akmolinsk. There is a natural stockpile of rare ores, including uranium, in that area.

[redacted] there are mines from which such ores are obtained with comparative ease. The three leading Soviet physicists are Joffe, Kapitza, and Vavilov. The first assistant to Otto Hahn is now working in Soviet atomic laboratories.

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21. The USSR has a good chance of winning the German people over to her side in [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the Eastern zone. The German people ask, "what are our political prospects for the future?" The side which can answer this question and satisfy the nationalistic feelings of the German people will have their support.

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22. The Soviets are currying the favor of the citizens of East Germany by saying that they had been judging all Germans by the Nazis, but that now that they (the Nazis) are out of the way the Soviets are discovering the true, admirable character of the German people. They are appealing to the working masses, saying that they are entitled to their Wehrmacht to protect themselves against the Imperialistic West. They are encouraging anti-Semitism and anti-British feelings.

23. There are 250 divisions of motorized troops under Rokossovsky near Poland, destined for Europe. They are motorized because the Soviets know that the German transportation systems would be destroyed in the event of war.

24. In 1933-1934 there were great expenditures in the USSR for the development of Eastern Siberia--the Maritime Province and the Amur regions. The Sedanka Water Supply was the cover name given to the operations in that area. Great quantities of materials and supplies were stockpiled in the area, great underground airfields were built, and a highly developed defense system was set up. (The Sedanka Water Supply is located in Amur Bay, about 15 miles north of Vladivostok). The defenses were being set up against a possible attack by Japan.

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[redacted] views on the Soviet-Chinese Agreement are as follows:

- a. The published text of the Soviet-Chinese Agreement is not accurate. For five published items there are undoubtedly 55 unpublished ones.
- b. Giving Dairen and Port Arthur back to China was a magnanimous gesture on the part of the Soviet Union, purely for show.
- c. It would not be smart to allow Mao to appear as a Soviet Satellite--so he was given back many of Chiang's losses, indicating political success in the eyes of the Chinese people and the rest of the world.
- d. Chinese workers will be able to bear up under Soviet conditions better than East European workers could.
- e. China needs UK trade.
- f. China can strengthen the defenses in the Far East. The war plants behind

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the Ural Mountains are the most important ones in the Soviet Union, and need protection.

- g. Large numbers of air and naval bases along the coast of China were undoubtedly given to the USSR.
- h. Giving the railroads back to China is no loss to the USSR. China will defend them against Japan.

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